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FOOD IS THE SECRET!

("Food maintains all life.")



If you could follow the wild ducks in their flight, you would find that they do not stay on waters where they cannot get enough to eat. They may stop for a drink but quickly fly on, crowding into waters and marshes where their favorite foods such as Wild Rice, Wild Celery, Sago Pond Plant, Wapato, etc., grow abundantly.

Large human populations are maintained by increased production of food—grains, fruits, vegetables and live stock. On the other hand, the food supply of wild creatures has been materially cut down by draining of marshes, pollution, clearing of land, pasturing, and destruction of berry-bearing shrubs and vines along highways and

fences. To maintain and increase your wild life population, it is necessary to plant plenty of food for them in most places.

For information on important food and cover plants for wild ducks, upland game birds, song birds, muskrats and fish—ornamental water plants, trees, shrubs and vines that can be planted now, turn to the next page—

Terrell's Aquatic Farms and Nurseries

Specialists in Natural Food Plants for Wild Life

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



Wild Rice Is To Ducks What Candy Is To "Kids"

Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails, Teal and other ducks fly hundreds of miles out of their direct line of flight in search of the ripened grain of Wild Rice.

Wild Rice has always been the favorite food of the marsh ducks, and today thousands of them crowd into the Wild Rice marshes as drainage and civilization destroy many of their old haunts. The plants grow quite high supplying cover and nesting places, as well as food, for the ducks. It is also a good Muskrat food.

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*) grows in slow-running, fresh water streams, lakes, ponds or marshes having a permanent outlet. It should be planted on mud bottom in sunny, sheltered bays in from 6 inches to 3 feet of water. Wild Rice does best north of a line drawn from San Francisco, Calif., to Savannah, Ga., although it has been grown in Louisiana and Alabama.

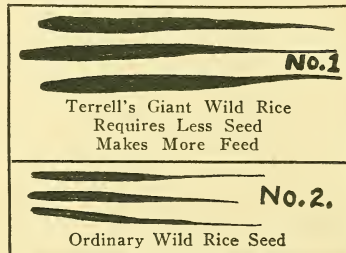
TERRELL'S GIANT WILD RICE SEED is fully twice the size of ordinary Wild Rice seed (see illustrations below)—requires less seed—produces more feed than ordinary variety. Terrell's seed is kept in special damp cold storage, as required to insure high germination. Dry seed will not grow.

Wild Rice seed may be planted during spring any time waters are free of ice. Use 60 lbs. per acre.

See price-list for prices.



Giant Wild Rice



BOTH NATURAL SIZE

Terrell's Expert Planting Advice With All Orders

Wild Celery is "The Staff of Life" for Canvasbacks

Canvasbacks, Redheads and Bluebills feed on Wild Celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*) in preference to other foods. If Wild Celery is planted, you can attract these ducks which might otherwise pass you by. Scientists have long recognized the connection between Wild Celery and the Canvasback duck. They call the Canvasback, *Aythya valisneria*, which means "duck that feeds on Wild Celery," *Vallisneria* being the scientific name for the Wild Celery plant. Other ducks which feed on Wild Celery include the wood duck, widgeon, pintail, ruddy, bufflehead, whistler, teal, scoters, mallard and black duck. Geese, swans and coots also eat it.

GOOD FISH PASTURE

Prominent fish culturists recognize Wild Celery as one of the best plants for "fish pastures." It is an ideal fish food and cover.

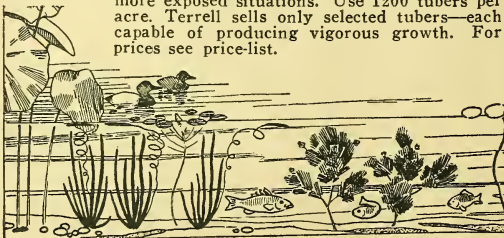
Wild Celery thrives in fresh or slightly brackish waters, in sheltered bays, 2 to 8 feet deep. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada. Easily grown from Terrell's selected winter-buds or plants planted from March 20th to July 20th. Use 1,200 per acre. For prices see our price-list.

Sago Pond Plant

Best Duck and Fish Food for Alkali, Slightly Salt, Marl or Hard Water

Authorities proclaim Sago Pond Plant (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) the best all around wild duck food, also the best food and shelter plant for fish. It is eaten by swans and over twenty kinds of ducks. Early in the fall it has clusters of seeds, the size of wheat, which are greedily eaten by blue-winged teal, mallards, and other early ducks. Later in the season, it produces great quantities of tubers almost equal to Wild Celery as a Canvasback food.

Sago Pond Plant thrives throughout the entire U. S. and Canada. It should be planted only in hard waters containing some lime. Plant the tubers from February 1st to July 15th, in 1½ to 4 ft. of water, in sheltered bays on any kind of bottom but stony. Will spread to deeper and more exposed situations. Use 1200 tubers per acre. Terrell sells only selected tubers—each capable of producing vigorous growth. For prices see price-list.



Wild Celery

Sago Pond Plant

Duck Foods For Every Condition—See Price-list

Wild Duck Millet

For Mud Flats—Lowlands—Lands That Can Be Drained and Flooded

Wild Duck Millet (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) is an important food for such wild ducks as mallards, pintails and teal. It grows over most of the U. S. This plant made up 50 to 75% of the food of mallards from La. examined by the U. S. Biological Survey. It is also an important food for ducks in Ark., Wis., Ala., Ill., S. D., Mass., S. C., Mo. and Calif. It grows two to four feet high, making considerable cover. It is also a food for geese, quail, doves and upland game birds and song birds as well as wild ducks.

Wild Duck Millet grows well on mud flats, lowlands, areas left bare during summer when water goes down, or land along water's edge. It is also well suited to old rice fields in the South. It may be planted from April 1st to July 10 in the North and up to August 1st in the South and a crop will still be secured the same season. 100 pounds plants 3 acres. See price-list for prices.



(Seed heads)

• Wild Duck Millet

Provides Excellent Food and Cover

Get Terrell's Sure-Growing Planting Materials



Wapato

of white flowers with yellow center—widely planted as ornamental.

Easily and quickly grown from Terrell's selected tubers. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada, in marshy places, mud flats, and in water up to 1½ ft. deep. Plant 1200 tubers per acre. For prices see price-list.

Get More And Bigger Fish Provide Food And Cover

"We may stock our fish waters ever so liberally, but the fish will not thrive without an abundance of suitable food."—*Editorial from "American Field."*

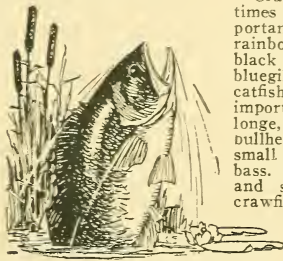
The following are excellent food and cover producing plants for fish:

Bladderwort (grows in acid waters), Coontail, Ducks Meat, Muskgrass, Naias, Pickerel Plant, Sago Pond Plant, Water Cress, Water Lilies, Water Milfoil, Water Shield, Water Weed, Wild Celery, Wild Rice.

These plants provide plenty of food, also cover where small fish can escape from their enemies. They insure more young fish reaching maturity and increase fish production. Fish feed on parts of the plants and on the countless numbers of small insect and animal life which these plants support.

Crawfish (*Cambarus*), sometimes called "crabs," are important food for speckled and rainbow trout, small mouth black bass, rock bass, sunfish, bluegills, bullheads, channel catfish, and perch. Frogs are important as food for muskellonge, northern pike, pickerel, bullheads, channel catfish and small and large mouth black bass. Frogs shipped in spring and summer after May 1st; crawfish, summer and fall after July 1st.

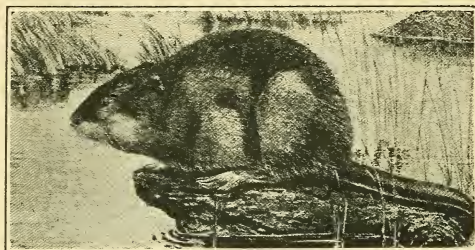
For descriptions and prices on frogs, crawfish and plants listed above, see price-list.



Cat-tail

Terrell's Seeds Successfully Used Since 1896

Musk rats + Food = \$\$\$



The Muskrat is One of Our Most Valuable Fur-Bearers

The number of muskrats you can raise on your marsh or waters depends on the food supply. Muskrats will increase in numbers as far as the food supply permits, but no farther. Provide an abundance of muskrat pasturage and you may find fences, to retain them, unnecessary—in fact, muskrats from other marshes will be attracted by the food on your marsh. It may interest you to know that we find muskrats keep air holes in ice open and thus keep fish from smothering. A frozen lake without air holes or inlets is like a house without ventilation.

FOODS MUSKRATS LOVE

The following plants are the mainstay of the muskrat's food supply the year around and practically their only source of food during the winter months. These plants are easily grown. Plant feeding beds here and there and when once started they will reseed themselves, spread out and become more abundant each year. (Under each heading, we list the foods in the order of their importance.)

FOR SHALLOW WATERS UP TO 2 FT. DEEP

††Sweet Flag, ††Cattail, *Wapato (Muskrat Potato), ††Bur Reed, ††Wild Rice.

FOR WATER 2 TO 5 FT. DEEP

†*Water Lilies, *†Great Bulrush, ‡Muskgrass.

NOTE: *For Alkaline (hard) Waters. †For Slightly Acid (soft) Waters. ‡Used by muskrats in building houses.

The more food you provide, the more Muskrats the property can support. The additional amount of fur that can be taken will pay many times over for the planting materials needed.

For prices, description and quantity to plant per acre, see our price-list.

Ornamental Water Plants

Any bit of water, swamp, marsh, shoreline or an artificial pool, can be made a beautiful and interesting place like that shown below. By planting hardy varieties listed here, you can have flowers and birds all through the season. The bright twigs, berries, evergreens and birds add cheer to the winter landscape. In waters up to four feet deep plant †*Water Lilies (white and yellow) and a few †Water Shield. (These also make fish shelter and food.)

In very shallow waters in the foreground plant †*Blue Water Iris, pink †*Swamp Loosestrife, golden †*Marsh Marigold, blue-flowered †*Pickerel Plant, white and yellow-flowered *Wapato, †Wild Calla.

Plant clumps of odd *Bur Reed, †*Cat Tail, †*Sweet Flag, †*Wild Rice and bamboo-like *Reed Grass with feathery plumes, where they will not hide other flowers. In moist soil along the shore plant the brilliant red †*Cardinal Flower, fragrant †*Indian Plume, †*Blue Water Iris, †*Marsh Mallow, †*Blue Lobelia, *Bur Reed; also such trees and shrubs as †*Pussy Willow, †*Golden Willow with brilliant yellow bark, †*Elderberry with large clusters of fragrant white blossoms followed by berries that birds love, and evergreens such as †*Arbor Vitae, †Red Pine, †Balsam Fir. On higher ground plant flowering shrubs and trees recommended on next page for ornament and attracting birds. For prices and descriptions see price-list.

*For Alkali (hard) Water. †For Acid (soft) Water.



Ornamental Water Planting

Ornamental Berry-Bearing Shrubs, Trees And Vines For Birds



You can make your place double interesting, if, when you plant trees, shrubs or vines, you plant the following varieties that have seeds, fruits or berries that attract birds. Evergreens should be planted as shelter for birds in severe weather, and for nesting places.

PLANT TO ATTRACT BIRDS

For a low hedge or screen plant the red-berried Japanese Barberry; cover a fence with such vines as Bittersweet, Wild Grape and Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy). These vines may also be trained over porches, arbors, dead trees or stumps, banks, stone walls, etc.

For a high hedge, screen or windbreak use the red-berried Pink Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle and such evergreens as Arbor Vitae (White Cedar) and Scotch, Red or Jack Pines.

Shrubs for planting around buildings, fences, drives or in shrub corners, include Sumacs, Coral-berry, Wild Meadow Rose, Japanese barberry, (all having red berries), Elderberry (purple and red berries), and Snowberry.

Trees for planting for shade and ornament include Bird Cherry, White Mulberry, Beechnut, Red Oak and Ash-leaved Maple; also the following evergreens: Red, Scotch and Jack Pines, Balsam Fir, and Arbor Vitae.

PLANT SEVERAL VARIETIES FOR ALL YEAR FOOD AND BEAUTY

For Winter and Spring Food, Shelter and Beauty, use Sumacs, Japanese Barberry, Wild Rose, Evergreens, Bittersweet, Coral-berry, Snowberry, Virginia Creeper, Ash-leaved Maple, Wild Grape, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle, Beechnut, Red Oak, Pussey Willow, Golden Willow.

For Summer and Autumn Colors, Berries and Food, use Bird Cherry, Japanese Barberry, Sumacs, Red Oak, Snowberry, Coral-berry, Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy), Bittersweet, Wild Grape, Elderberry, Beechnut, Box Elder, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.

Flowers, bright fruits and berries, some of them hanging on all winter, and evergreen leaves make these species the most beautiful ornaments you can obtain.

No lot is so small that it cannot have a mulberry tree to attract birds. Owners of farms and larger tracts may plant groups of ten to twenty of the different varieties, here and there along fences, in corners, ravines and in uncultivated areas. These groups will spread out covering larger areas.

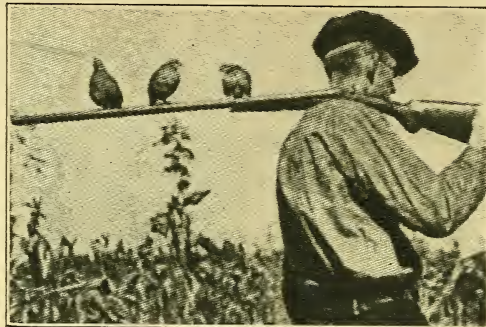
For prices and description of above, and list of birds they attract see price-list



Elder



Sumac



"How to Get Quail," F. Potts, Photo in American Field

Foods for Quail, Grouse, Pheasants, Keep Them From Straying

To keep quail, pheasants, ruffed grouse and prairie chickens from straying away, provide plenty of food and cover. Plow spots near cover; sow Wild Millet and Duck Wheat. Duck Wheat is an uncommon buckwheat. Thrives on poor land. Produces grain that clings to stalks, feeding birds in winter. Not suitable south of Maryland except in mountains. For southern localities plant Chufa, Bene, Wild Duck Millet, and Lespedeza.

Also plant evergreens and berry-bearing trees, shrubs and vines that provide fruits and berries, which cling through winter providing food when there is little food available. These also provide good cover. Clumps of these trees, shrubs and vines may be planted adjoining fields of Wild Duck Millet, Duck Wheat, etc., also scattered over property, in ravines, on hillsides, along fences, roads, or any desired place. May be planted in places unsuitable for cultivation. These plantings also beautify your property. Trees, shrubs and vines do not require replanting, but spread and become more abundant.

Sumacs are important because their abundant seedheads stand above the snow and are available to birds during deep snows.

Prairie Chickens are always attracted by Duck Wheat (Tartary Buckwheat). Also eat Red Oak acorns, berries of Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper, Sumacs, Wild Grapes. Sharp-tailed Grouse eat Wild Rose hips, Mulberries, Snowberries. Wild Doves eat Chufa, Bird Cherries. Wild Turkeys eat Red Oak acorns, Beechnuts. Numerous Foods of Quail, Ruffed Grouse and Pheasants are listed, page 3 of price-list. For descriptions and prices of above see price-list.

FOR PRICES ON OTHER PLANTING MATERIAL WRITE

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS & NURSERIES,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

"There have been innumerable methods proposed for propagating our wild ducks, and a number of them are now in effect. There is one means, however, that is not receiving the attention it deserves, viz., the planting of food in their favorite haunts. "To do this requires surprisingly little effort and expense, and the beneficial results ensuing therefrom will more than repay for the cost and labor expended. There are ponds, bays and coves of infinite number in all sections of the country that would make ideal havens of refuge

of waterfowl were it not for the lack of suitable feeding conditions.

"The favorite vegetable foods of the wild duck are wild celery and wild rice. Both wild rice and wild celery are very easily planted.

"Sportsmen's clubs have made extensive plantings of various duck foods, and the results in almost every case have been most gratifying. There is no reason why other organizations and communities should not make similar efforts. The splendid possibilities in this direction will prove astounding."

*Reprint from
Editorial
page of
Forest and
Stream*



FOREST AND STREAM

"WILD
DUCK
FEEDING
GROUNDS"
Dr. Wm. Brucette

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TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS & NURSERIES,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

FOLLOW ME
I KNOW WHERE
THERE'S SOME-
THING GOOD
TO EAT



N. Rex Hunt

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Sec. 435 1/2 P. L. & R.

Mr. Rex Hunt

